He Says That While It Is Clumsily Drawn, Ite General Purpose Is Admirable and Will Tend to the Betterment of the Schools crease Will Aggregate \$1,000,000

ALBANY, N. Y., May 3. Gov. Roosevelt has signed the Davis New York Schoolteachers' Salary Schedule bill. The teachers will receive in creased salaries under this bill aggregating about \$1,900,000. Last year the Board of Estimate and Apportionment appropriated \$12,025, 000 for such salaries, and under the Davis schedule about \$13,900,000 will be needed to pay the teachers. The bill is retroactive and gives the teachers their increased salaries from Jan 1 last. In signing the bill the Governor filed the following memorandum.

"This bill is obscurely—or perhaps would be better to say, clumsily-drawn on one or two points. Its general purpose, however, is admirable, and the best educators, the men most interested in seeing the public schools of Greater New York put upon a thor oughly efficient basis and absolutely removed from the domain of politics, most earnestly favor the measure. After careful and prolonged consultation with the Attorney-General's department, it seems evident that the argument advanced by Mayor Van Wyck in his veto to the enormous addition in the expense t well taken The statements of the Auditor of the School Department, Mr. Cook, and of the other official experts most familiar with the facts, are that the increase of salaries provided for will practically only equal the amount caked for by the School Board under the old Ahearn law, which law was rendered nugatory by the action of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment. This action in turn plunged affairs into chaos and rendered legislation absolutely necessary, the present bill being drawn primarily merely

present bill being drawn primarily merely to meet the pressing necessity created by this action and the chaos into which it threw the schools. The Attorney-General's department also says that the acknowledged intent of the Legislature to limit the increment of increase of teachers' salaries between the minimum and maximum sums provided cannot be misunderstood, and that in the judgment of that department no court would hold that such increment continued indefinitely. At the hearing before me, not only the introducers of the various ones which were consolidated into this, but the representatives of the teachers explicitly stated that this was their understanding of the bill, that, for instance, such provision as in section 1,001, providing for the forty-dollar annual increment for female teachers is not to continue beyond the time specified in the portion of the section immediately preceding. The general purpose of the bill is so good, the change so vitally necessary, and the provisions as a whole will tell so much for the betterment of the schools, that I deem it best to sign the bill. Unquestionably it will need amendment, and I shell call the matter specifically to the attention of the Charter Compussion; but this commission can, in my judgment, deal better with the situation created by the enactment into law of this measure than with the situation as it now exists.

No female head of department, or iemale assistant to the principal, shall receive less than \$1,900 after ten years' service; and no male head of department or male assistant to the principal shall receive less than \$2,400 after ten years of service.

3. In high schools and training schools for teachers, refemale junior or substitute teacher, female laboratory or library assistant, or female clerk, shall receive less than \$700, nor after six years of service as such, less than \$1,000, nor after flev years of service as such, less than \$1,000, nor after flev years of service as such, less than \$1,000, nor after the years of service as such, less than \$1,000, nor after the years of service as such, less than \$1,000, nor after the years of service as such, less than \$2,000, nor after five years of service as such, less than \$2,000, nor after five years of service as such, less than \$2,000, nor after five years of service as such, less than \$2,500, nor male junior or substitute teacher, male laboratory or library assistant, or male clerk, shall receive less than \$000, nor after six years of service as such, less than \$1,200. No male regular teacher shall receive less than \$1,200. No male regular teacher shall receive less than \$1,200, nor after six years of service as such, less than \$1,200, nor after six years of service as such, less than \$2,400, nor after six years of service as such, less than \$2,500, nor after five years' service as such, less than \$2,500, nor after five years' service as such, less than \$2,600, nor after five years' service as such, less than \$2,600, nor after five years' service as such, less than \$2,600, nor after five years' service as such, less than \$2,600, nor after five years' service as such, less than \$2,600, nor after five years' service as such, less than \$2,600, nor after five years' service as such, less than \$2,600, nor after five years' service as such, less than \$2,600, nor after five years' service as such, less than \$2,600, nor after five years' service as such, less than \$2,

It is provided that no female branch principal or female principal of an elementary school, having not less than twelve classes, shall receive less than \$2,500 after ten years of service as such, and no male branch principal or male principal of an elementary or a high school having not less than twelve classes shall receive less than \$3,500 after ten years of service as such; and a principal of such schools shall receive an equal around increment of \$250, and no principal of a high school or training school for teachers having supervision of not less than twenty-five teachers shall receive less than \$5,000.

for teachers having supervision of not less than twenty-five teachers shall receive less than \$5,000.

The moneys to pay the teachers shall be raised by the levying of a four-null tax ench year, which on the present valuations would raise about \$14,000,000. The method of distributing these moneys between the boroughs is changed so that \$500 instead of \$100 is to be allowed for each qualified teacher without regard to the attendance of scholars. The balance is to be distributed in accordance with such attendance. This provision was put in the bill by Senator Ford, and its operation will prevent in the future such deficiencies in available moneys to pay the teachers as existed in Queens and Richmond boroughs last tall.

Provision is made in computing the time of service of a teacher for counting years spent in teaching in places other than New York city. Each member of the school force shall at once receive all the emolument in accordance with the above schedule of minimum schedule to which he may be entitled by reason of merit, of experience and of grade of class taught. The Board of Estimate and Apportionment is required to transfer to the general school ford, in addition to any other appropriations which may be available therefor, a sufficient sum of money from any of the unexpended balances of any appropriations for any of the departments of the city of New York to provide the mecessary funds for currying into effect the provisions of this section, including such schedule of salaries for the day and evening schools as the Board of Education shall by its by-laws establish for the present year. In case such unexpended balances shall not be sufficient the board is required to direct the issue of revenue boads sufficient to provide for any deficiency of funds that shall still exist.

CITY AUTHORITIES WROTH.

Coler and Guggenheimer Denounce Bill and

Governor-Supt. Maxwell Praises Both. Mayor Van Wyck gave a public hearing on the Davis bill on March 27, which was the most disorderly held since the present administration began. At that time the Mayor said that his accountants had informed him that if the bill became a law it meant an increase of \$3,194,600 at once in the school expenses and a possible increase of \$7,000,000 a year. Mayor Van Wyck's accountants figured out that in fifteen years women principals would be in receipt of \$6,700 a year and men \$8,500. The bill was opposed by Comptroller Coler, President Little of the Board of Education, Charles A. Roberts, chairman of the Brooklyn Board's Finance Committee, and Commissioners George Freifeld and Horace E. Dressel of Brooklyn. The Mayo vetoed it and the Legislature passed it ever his veto. When Comptroller Coler learned that the Governor had signed the bill he made

struction.

Struction.

Chief Boatswein William Anderson, detached from Navy Yard. New York, and to the Vermont with a draft of men for the Kentucky

Roosevelt must be deeply regretted by every one who has the interests of the city sincerely at heart. Not only does it impose an enormous and unnecessary additional burden upon the taxpayers, but its provisions and the manner in which it became a law is bound eventually to demoralize the school system. No one has prosed the payment of fair, even generous alaries to our schoolteachers, but this bill ipmly results in financial debauchery. It was

drawn by representatives of the beneficiaries themselves who will probably before long, as hey have done hitherto, become astonished at their own moderation and seek still greater salary increases in the future. The teachers were presented by the Legislature with a blank check on the City Treasury and asked to fill it out. They did so and this bill, which is as absurd and inconsistent in its details as it was monstrous in its inception, was opposed with substantial unanimity by every interest that may be regarded as fairly representative of the possile of this city.

substantial unanimity by every interest that may be regarded as fairly representative of the people of this city.

"Nearly every member of the Board of Educaciation and of the several school boards, Republican as well as Democrat, opposed this bill, It was opposed by nearly all the newspapers of this city; it was vetoed by the Mayor for reasons so cogent and impressive as to be conclusive to every impartial, fairminded man. But it was forced on this city by a Republican Legislature and signed by a Republican Governor as a political measure in the belief that partisan advantage could be obtained from its enactment. The belief has become common that the organized schoolteachers of this city are a political force which it is dangerous to oppose no matter how extravagant their demands may be. All honor is due to Mayor Van Wyck, therefore, for his courageous action in vetoing this bill in the interests of the taxpayers, and these same taxpayers when they pay their tax bills next year will not fail to bear in mind the political truculency and cowardice of those who are chiefly responsible for this raid on the city treasury.

"This bill takes from the control of the regularly constituted Department of Finance the disbursement of about twenty millions of dollars which are to be turned over practically to the

bursement of about twenty millions of dollars which are to be turned over practically to the tender mercies of a few subordinate and irre-sponsible clerks. It imposes upon the taxpayers a burden the extent whereof no man can foresponsible clerks. It imposes upon the taxpavers a burden the extent whereof no man can foretell, but which has been variously estimated at from three to seven millions of dollars a year, without employing one additional teacher or opening one new school or affording accommodations for one new pupil. Its provisions are so inconsistent in their details that inevitable confusion must result, and the best legal opinions in which the prospective benefleraries among the school teachers thoroughly believely are that not a few teachers will from new on be found receiving salaries larger than Cabinet officers, college Presidents or the Covernor of the State of New York. The statement of the Governor that this bill takes the educational system out of politics is absolutely ridiculous. Any sane man who is not a stargazer realizes by this time that politics follows money. The Board of Education now has unrestricted control of such matters as the purchase of supplies and other contracts involving miliens of dollars and the opportunity for administrative scandals is now without limit.

"If there is any such thing as retributive justice it will certainly full upon the party and the individuals who are-responsible for this political disarnee."

tice it will certainly fall upon the party and the individuals who are responsible for this political disgrace."

Acting Mayor Guggenheimer said that no words were too strong to be used in condensing the law. Then he added:

"I can't understand what is the matter with the Governor. All the defects in this bill were laid before him, and yet he has signed it, waving the objections made by Mayor Van Wyck in his veto message aside as of no consequence. My objection to the bill is to that portion which takes from the Comptroler control of the funds which are to be applied to the payment of the expenses of the Department of Education, and places them in the hands of the ancitor of the Board of Education, who is and has proved himself to be incarable of administering the duttes of his office. Having served for ten vears as a member of the Board of Education. I know whereof I speak. While I was in the board Mr. Cook was a clerk to several of the committees, and he was not regarded as a man who was specially qualified to handle the financial affairs of the department. The fact that he is under investigation by the Loard of Education certainly does not speak well for Gov. Roosevelt's intelligence in approving the bill which takes the control of this money from the responsible head of the Finance. sion; but this commission can, in my indement, deal better with the situation as the situation created by the the situation created by the the situation of the three situation of Brooklyn.

The bull empowers the Board of Education to adopt by-laws flying the salaries of the brought and associate superintendents, and all members of the supervising and the teaching staff, and the salaries of all principals and teachers that be regulated by merit, grade of class taught, length of service, experience in teaching, or by such a combination of these considerations as the board may deem proper. Such by-laws shall establish a uniform schedule of salaries for the supervising and the teaching staff throughout all theroughs, which schedule of salaries for the supervising and the teaching staff throughout all theroughs, which schedule of salaries for the supervising and the teaching staff throughout all theroughs, which schedule of salaries for the supervising and the teaching staff throughout all theroughs, which schedule of salaries for the supervising and the teaching staff throughout all theroughs, which schedule of salaries for the supervising and the teaching staff throughout all theroughs, which schedule of salaries for the supervising and the teaching staff throughout all theroughs and the salaries of the salaries of the salaries of the salaries of a salary of such an amount that no kindergartner or female or teacher of a staff strategal salaries. The salary of such and no male teacher of a girls gradulation of the salaries of

school work in any direction, such as kinder-gartens, manual training, or free lectures to the people, that the educational authorities of

sons, and to prevent the extension of public school work in any direction, such as kindergartens, manual training, or free lectures to the people, that the educational authorities of the city may deem wise and proper.

"Second The four milts provision of the bill will cashe the school authorities to extend the system in many directions which are now impossible, tecause the Board of Estimate has adopted the pelicy of giving only a sufficient amount of money to pay the mandatory increases of teachers salaries under the Ahearn law, passed in 1899. The most important of these directions, in my judgment, are kindergariens and manual training.

"Third The Davis law not only insures living salaries to teachers of experience, but it provides for a small annual increase in salaries of all teachers who do good work. Under the Ahearn law all teachers of ten years' and fifteen years' experience were protected, while the teachers in the intervening years either received no increase at all or had their salaries decreased, as was actually the case in the boroughs of Queens and Richmond.

Tourth—The law provides for a more equitable distribution of the general school fund among the several boroughs than was possible under the provisions of the charter. The provisions of the charter operated very severely against the smaller boroughs of Queens and Richmond, where many of the schools are small, and, being situated in somewhat rural localities, cannot secure as good attendance of pupils in the winter season as the schools in the more thickly populated parts of the city.

Fifth The law places in the hands of the Board of Education not the school boards the making of schedules of salaries of teachers and the payment of teachers and the payment of teachers and the payment of teachers salaries. This provision, if properly carried out, ought also to prevent the unfortunate delays in the paying of teachers' salaries that have so often occurred during the past two years.

"Skixh The law gives to the Board of Examiners the authority to d

and statesmanike consideration of the measure.

"Some time must elapse before the Board of Education can formulate the necessary schedules and before the Board of Examiners can give Judgment on all calms for credit in the natter of outside experience. In my judgment existing salaries should in all cases be paid until all doubtful roints can be cleared up. I carnestly counsel the teachers throughout the city to wal, nationly for their increases in salaries. carriestly counsel the teachers throughout the city to wall patiently for their increases in sularly until the time when such increases can be given without doubt and without confusion. If all rersons interested the Beard of Education, school officers and teachers—will exercise due patience and make an earnest effort to put this measure into operation in a liberal spirit, but without undue haste. I family believe that a patient of med food for the patient and measure for the doubt of the patient and the second content of med food for the patient of med for the patient of t

new era of good feeling is at hand in our publi school system. Army and Navy Orders.

WASHINGTON, May 3.—These army orders were issued to-day:
Transfers in the Seventh Infantry—Second Lieut. Clement A. Trott, from Company A to D. Second Lieut, Knud Knudson, from Company D to A. Li ut. Trott, to San Carlos, Ariz, and Join the com-pany to which he is transferred in due time to proceed pany to which he is transferred in due time to proceed with it to Alaska.

Capt. Levi P. Hunt, Tenth Cavalry, detailed for recruiting duy in Chicago, relieving Major Samuel L. Woodward First Cavalry, ordered to Fort Robinson.
Acting Assistant Surgeon James A. Alexander, from Tampa to Hayana.
Capt. Edward C. Mellowell. Assistant Quartermaster United States Volunteers, from Brooklyn to this

These naval orders have been issued: These haval of dets have been issued.

Ensign E. N. Freeman, to examination for promotion Norfolk yard, then to duty on the Kearsarge.

Lleut, L. R. DeSteigner, to duty in Office of Naval
intelligence, Navy Department.

Commander F. Parry, detached from command of
the Mercellus when turned over to the Commandant
at Norfolk and to Washington yard for ordnance instruction.

SENATE PASSES ARMY BILL. PETTIGREW CREATES A SCENE IN THE CHAMBER.

Sends Up Letters to the Clerk Containing Complaints of Soldiers That Were Too Indecent to Be Read Rebuked by Senator Hawley, Who Referred to the Insulting

Letter to the President Read on Wednesday. WASHINGTON, May 3. The consideration of the Army Appropriation bill was resumed in the Senate to-day, and Mr. Pettigrew (Sil. Rep., S. D.) continued the speech which he began yesterday on the subject of the retention of the First South Dakota Volunteers in the Philippine Islands against their consent and after were accompanied by the reading of letters from officers and soldiers, some of the expressions being in such coarse language that the reading clerk feit bound to substitute for them 'blanks of blanks."

At last Mr. Gallinger (Rep., N. H.) challenged the propriety of a Senator having letters put in the Record containing language that would not be used in good society and that were obnoxious to the feelings which ought to animate a Senator.

"They are," Mr. Pettigrew replied, "letters from South Dakota boys who are fighting in a cause in which they did not believe, and who were surrounded by circumstances that would make an American boy swear if he ever would swear. They have as much religious sentiment and devotion to propriety as the man whom the people of New Hampshire are satisfied to have representing them on this floor. Mr. Gallinger then objected to the further

reading of the letters. "I knew," Mr. Pettigrew snapped out, "that that was what the Senator was getting at. I did not know how long it would take you to get Mr. Hawley (Rep., Conn.), in charge of the

bill, who had restrained himself thus far with much difficulty, here broke in with the remark: 'We have got at it." Mr. Pettigraw turned upon him fiercely and said that if the Senator from Connecticut

wanted to speak briefly he should ask him to

vield, but he refused to be interrupted. Mr Hawley thereupon asked Mr. Pettigrew to yield to him a moment, and his request being granted, Mr. Hawley said: "I have not heard these letters read, but I understand that they are filled with the wildest blasphemy and with profanity unlimited. We have no right to put that in any decent journal. We do not want posterity to be defiled and insulted in that way The Senator read yesterday and had published a letter which I shall ask to have struck from the Record. It was the most infamous insult

ever offered to a President of the United Mr. Pettigrew-I give no heed to what the Senator from Connecticut may say, because I Senator from Connecticut may say, because I think he has reached a point in his career where he is irresponsible. Therefore I pay no attention to his remarks or statements and I overlook them. Of course I am well aware of those sycophantic advocates and supporters of the Administration, who never rise here but with a desire to control patronage, although they are not always able to do it even in their own town.

own town Mr. Platt (Rep., Conn.) put it to Mr. Petti-

own town

Mr. Platt (Rep., Conn.) put it to Mr. Pettigrew whether he was making a good case for the First South Dakota Volunteers by publishing such letters from the men.

Mr. Pettigrew replied that the letters were making a most excellent case. That regiment, he said, had done the severest fighting in the Philippines during the year 1890 and had been in more battles than any other regiment. Many of them had gone to their deaths, although they did not believe that the cause was just.

Mr. Teller (Sil Rep. Col.) favored the pending amendment—the one offered yesterday by Mr. Turner (Dem., Wash.), to allow travel pay to the returned volunteers who had not received it. Suppose it did cost \$7,000,000. What was that, he asked, but a mere bagatelle in view of the whole cost of the war. As to the territory held by the American troops in the Philippines he had been informed yesterday by a very intelligent army officer, a West Pointer, that it was not bigger than the District of Common He did not believe, however, in withdrawing the army now. When Congress adjourned in March, 1890, it thought that the war was over. No one wanted the war carried on—either expansionist or anti-expansionist. He had been one of those who believed there would be some ther method of settling it than by the bayonet. But the settlement was no nearer to-day than ther method of settling it than by the bayonet. But the settlement was no nearer to-day than it was twelve months ago, and the army held was twelve months ago, and the army held o more territory in the Philippines now than

of more territory in the Philippines now than that held then

Mr. Proctor (Rep., Vt.) read correspondence from the War Department in justification of the course in relation to the discharged volunteers, and showing that no unductavoritism

its course in relation to the discharged volunteers, and showing that no undue lavoritism had been shown to be distorted as the letters of the any other organization.

Mr. Gallinger said that the letters just read showed that if any organizations had cause of complaint as to travel pay it was the Astor Pattery, and not the Utah Battery or the First South Dakota Volunteers. He was not undertaking to say that the South Dakota regiment had no occasion to complain. He presumed it had But the Government had been in a very serious dilemma; and if all the volunteers had been sent home when their term of service expired there would only have been 4,000 men left in the Philiprice Islands. He read an extract from an address of Lieut-Col. Stover of the South Dakota regiment controverting some of Mr. Pettigrew's statements, and denying that the war had been begun by American troops.

that the war had been been been that the war had been been been troops.

Mr. Pettigrew questioned whether Lieut.-Col. Stover had made the statements ascribed to him, and then he attempted to cast ridicule on Mr. Gallinger as performing the work of defending the Administration, ending with the words: "If the Administration can stand him I can."

The point of order made yesterday against Mr. Turner's amendment was finally sustained, and after some further consideration the bill was passed.

An hour was given by unanimous consent to An hour was given by unanimous consent to private pension bills on the calendar, and all of them, 137 in number, were passed in exactly an hour. Among them were the following:

Giving a pension of \$100 a month to the widow of Gen. Guv. V. Henry, \$50 to the widow of Commodore Badger, U. S. N.: \$50 to Gen. James Longstreet as a major in the Mexican War; \$50 to Gen. Charles C. Doollittle; \$50 to Fordyce M. Keith, a colored captain of artillery, \$50 to the widow of tapt. Charles R. Griddey, U. S. N.: and \$50 to Chill W. Hazzard, captain of the Fennsylvania Reserves. Senate bill to indemnify the State of Pennsylvania for money expended in 1844 for millitacalled into the military service by the Governor under the proclamation of the President of June 15, 1863, the amount not to exceed \$46,035, was passed.

The Senate then adjourned until to-morrow.

HOUSE PROCEEDINGS.

tically Unanimous Vote.

WASHINGTON, May 3 The House to-day passed the Eddy Free Home bill by practically was made by Mr. Maddox (Dem., Ga.), on the groun! that the bill was unfair to settlers who had previously located on the lands affected

Mr. Grow (Rep., Pa.), who forty-two years ago introduced the first Homestead bill, was greeted with applause when he arose to speak He said he had always been a champion of man's rights to the soil. If the homestead principle was right before 1890 it was right today, no matter whether the Government would lose or gain by it Delegate Flinn of Oklahoma asked unanimous

consent that Mr. Grow be permitted to print with his remarks the speech he delivered on this subject in the House "before most of us were subject in the House "before most of us were born," forty-two years ago. Amid considerable applause consent was given.

Mr. Sherman (Rep., N. Y.) moved to strike out the provision giving agricultural colleges and experimental stations the amount due to them under the law of Aug. 30, 1890, from the public treasury. He said it was intended when that bill was passed to pay the amounts due from the sales of public lands. This bill, he said, would make them a charge upon the Treasury direct, giving from the money of the pecolle for the benefit of a few.

The amendment was overwhelmingly defeated. The bill was then reported to the House and passed.

feated. The bill was then reported to the frouse and passel.
It provides that all settlers under the Homestead laws of the United States upon the agricultural public lands which have already been opened to settlement, acquired prior to the passage of this act by treaty or agreement from the various Indian tribes, who have resided or shall hereafter reside upon the tract entered in good faith for the period required by existing law, shall be entitled to a patent for the land so entered, upon the payment to the local land officers of the usual and customary fees, and no other or further charge of any kind whatsoever shall be required from such settler to entitle him to a patent for the land covered by his entry.

vided, that the right to commute any Provided, that the right to commute any such entry and pay for said lands in the option of any such settler, and in the time and at the prices now fixed by existing laws, shall remain in full force and effect, provided, however, that all sums of money so released, which if not released would belong to any Indian tribe, shall be paid to such Indian tribe by the United States, and that in the event that the proceeds

of the annual sales of the public lands shall not be sufficient to meet the payments heretofore provided for the agricultural colleges and experimental stations such deficiency shall be paid by the United States; and provided further, that no lands shall be herein included on which the United States Government had made valuable improvements, or lands that have been sold at public auction by the Government.

THE NAVAL BILL AMENDED.

IMPORTANT CHANGES MADE BY THE SENATE COMMITTEE.

Armor Factory at a Cost of \$4,000,000 it Armor Cannot Be Obtained for \$445 a.

Armor Cannot Be Obtained for \$445 a Ton-Price Fixed at \$545 for Vessels Now ernment.
The Sundry Civil Appropriation bill was taken up for consideration, and 24 of the 132 pages disposed of without amendment. The House then adjourned until to-morrow. Awaiting It - Five Holland Submarine Boats.

COURTS-MARTIAL AT MANILA.

Sentenced to Dismissal. WASHINGTON, May 3. - Another batch court-martial cases from Manila was received their term of service had expired. His remarks at the War Department to-day. Second Lieut. E. B. Johnson of the Forty-ninth Volunteer Infantry was convicted of drunkenness in the streets of Manila and sentenced to dismissal. Gen. Otis approved the sentence. Yesterday the War Department received the papers in the cases of Major Kirkman and Lieut, Gregg, also of the Forty-ninth, convicted and sentenced to dismissal for the same offence with which Lieut. Johnson was charged. Gen. Otis approved the court's action in both'cases. Major Kirkman is a Captain of the Twenty -third Infantry, and his dismissal from the Volunteer service carries with it dismissal from the regular establishment. Johnson and Gregg are negroes. Gregg was appointed from Pennsylvania and Johnson from the property of the control of the

was appointed from Pennsylvania and Johnson from the Regular army.

Records of two other cases were received by the War Department to-day. First Lieut. T. R. J. Campbell, Forty-seventh Volunteers, was convicted of violating the Articles of War and sentenced to be reprimanded and to forfeit \$50 of his pay. Lieut. Campbell was a Lieutenant in the Signal Corps in the war with Spain. Second Lieut. P. H. Devine, Forty-seventh Volunteers, tried for violating military regulations, was acquitted. He is from New Jersey. Gen. Lieber, the Judge Advocate General of the Army, will prepare an opinion on the question. Gen. Lieber, the Judge Advocate General of the Army, will prepare an opinion on the question whether Gen. Otis's approval of the sentences of dismissal is final. An earnest effort is being made by Major Kirkman's friends to save him from the disgrace of dismissal, but the War Department will not consider their appeals until the question submitted to the Judge Advocate General has been decided.

PNEUMATIC TUBE SERVICE.

Senate Committee Restores the Appropriations Stricken Out by the House.

WASHINGTON, May 3 - Representatives of the Merchants' Association and other New York commercial organizations appeared before the Senate Post Office Committee to-day and urged the reinsertion in the annual Post Office bill of the appropriation for supporting the pneumatic tube service between the post offices in New York city, which was stricken out by the House. The service, they contended, was indispensable to the business interests, and they urged its extension. Delegations from Philadelphia, Boston and Chicago also urged the establishment or extension of the service in those cities. The committee afterward voted to restore the appropriation of \$225,000 for support of the present system and of \$500,000 for extending it. The committee substituted the following for the House paragraph regarding the hours for letter carriers: "Letter carriers may be required to work as nearly as practicable only eight hours on each working day, but not in any event exceeding forty-eight hours during the six working days of each week, and such number of hours on Sunday, not exceeding eight, as may be required by the needs of the service; and if a legal holiday shall occur on any working day the service pe formed on said day, if less than eight hours, shall be counted as eight less than eight hours, shall be counted as eight hours without regard to the time actually em-ployed."

LOTTERY SCHEMES IN CANADA. Orders Issued Prohibiting the Use of the United States Mails.

WASHINGTON, May 3.-A fraud order was issued from the Post Office Department on Dec 26 last against the National Society of Sculpture and Thimothe Archambault of Quebec, Canada, for using the United States mails it ada, for using the United States mails in conducting a lottery. Pierre Londin, also of Quebec, then rook up their scheme where the others lett off, using their letterheads and literature, with a nonce stamped thereon to address all correspondence to him. A 'raud order was issued against him under date of April 17. It new appears that A. W. Bleuin of Montreal, is continuing the fraud, claiming to have been elected recently a director of the National Society of Sculpture, which has its head office in Quebec, and the department has issued a fraud order against him. It is the opinion that Archambault, Longlin and Bleuin are the same person. In each case all the exchange offices with Canada were notified and word sent to each of the 75,000 offices in this

MISS NETHERSOLE SUES FOR \$20,000 Action Against the Rev. Thomas C. Easton of

Washington for Slander. WASHINGTON, May 3. Papers were filed in the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia this afternoon by Olga Nethersole's attorneys against the Rev. Dr. Thomas Chalmers Easton for \$20,000 damages for alleged slander. The pasis for the suit is a sermon delivered by Dr. Easton to his congregation in this city some time ago, in which he is alleged to have uttered remarks derogatory to Miss. Nethersole's char acter as a woman and as an actress. The declaration sets forth that Miss Nethersole is a person of good and claste character, and until Dr. Easton committed the alleged grievance was always reputed, esteemed and accepted as such. Dr. Easton has consulted legal counsel and will defend the suit. He applicated to Miss Nethersola in a letter come time age. Miss Nethersole in a letter some time ag-

TO ABOLISH LEAVE TO PRINT.

of the "Congressional Record." WASHINGTON, May 3. Two propositions amend the rules were presented to the Senate to-day by Mr. Chandler (Rep., N. H.), and were to-day by Mr. Chandler (Rep., N. H.), and were referred to the Committee on Rules. One was that no Senator shall be allowed to insert in the Congressional Record any part of a speech not actually delivered by him, the object being to prevent the Record from becoming a publication of anything except the debates of congress. The other was for a joint committee to consider the question of reducing the size of the Congressional Record by joint rules limiting the insertion to speeches actually delivered.

the insertion to speeches actually delivered

WASHINGTON, May 3. Rear Admiral Watson arrived in the Baltimore yesterday at Kobe Japan, on his homeward voyage. The cruiser Detroit left Key West to-day for Portsmouth a unanimous vote. The principal opposition N. H. where she will be placed out of com-N. H. where she will be placed out of commission. The training ship Buffalo, with a craw of land-men, started on her summer cruise from Hampton Roads to-day. Her first stop will be Fayal, . zores. The Philippines supply ship tilacter sailed from Sydney for Brishane. May 1, and the torpedo boats Porter and Dupont from the New York Navy Yard for Newport to-day. The training ship Adams arrived at Santa Cruz, Cal., yesterday, and the collier Marcullus at Norfolk to-day.

The Navy Department announces that the New York State schoolship St Mary's, which left New York on a cruise on Arril 30, will touch at Southampton, Havre, Gibraliar and Madeira, and return to New York about Oct. 15

Nominations by the President. Washington, May 3.—The President to-day sent the following nominations to the Senate: sent the following nominations to the Senate:
William Glover Gege of Mienigan to be Commissioner and William H. Hunt of Montana to be the agent on the part of the Unit of States for the settlement of claims between the United States and Chill. First Lieut. Hugh Thomason, Battallon Acintani, Forty-eighth Infentry, U.S. V., to be Captain.
William I. Bedf-rd of La Salle to be a supervisor of the twelfth census for the Fifth Supervisors distinct of libraris.

Washington Notes.

Washington, May 3.—While the recently enacted flawaiian Territorial bill provided for the creation of the customs district of Hawaii, the authority for appointing a Collector of Customs and other customs officials was inadvertently omitted. Senator Morgan has introduced a bill granting the necessary authority.

A bill introduced by Senator Platt of New York provides for the appointment of an adoitional Judge for the second judicial circuit. The circuit is composed of the districts of Vermont, Connecticut, Northern New York and the recently created Western District of New York, with Justices Wallace, Lacomb and Shipman as Circuit Judges.

The President to-day sent to the House a

The President to-day sent to the House a message giving his reasons for vetoing the bill authorizing the adjustment of rights of settlers on the Navajo Indian Reservation, Arizona. on the Navajo indian reservation, Amenia.

Representative Cooper of Wisconsin to-day introduced a joint resolution authorizing the Spanish Bank of Porto Rico to substitute American for Spanish in its title, drop the prefix Spanish, substitute American money for its Spanish money and to admit in its directory othes than Spaniards.

WASHINGTON, May 3. The Naval Appropriaion bill, reported to the Senate to-day by the Naval Affairs Committee, carries a total of \$63,-128,616, which is an increase of \$2,241,000 over Major Kirkman and Two Negro Lieutenants the House bill and \$15,028,657 more than the Naval bill of last year. The House provision for new naval vessels, two battleships, three armored cruisers and three protected cruisers. is retained, and an additional section inserted authorizing the purchase of five Holland submarine torpedo boats at a cost not exceeding \$175,000 each. The committee inserted a provision giving the Secretary of the Navy authority to equip one or more of the coast-defence monitors now building with Gathmann guns for firing high explosives. Each vessel so equipped is to carry two gues of 16-inch bore, capable of throwing a shell

containing 500 pounds of wet guncotton. The House provision for armor plate was stricken out by the committee, and in its place the purchase of armor for the Maine, Ohio and the purchase of armor for the Maine, Ohio and Missouri, now awaiting it, is authorized at \$545 per ton, which is the amount asked by the manufacturers for that made by the Krupp process. For the other vessels now building and provided for the price for armor is not to exceed \$445 per ton, with the proviso that if the armor is not obtainable at that figure the Secretary of the Navy shall cause the building of an armor-plate factory to furnish the armor. Two million delars is appropriated to begin the erection and equipment of the factory, which is to cost not exceeding \$4,000,000.

The limit of cost for rebuilding the Naval Academy at Annapolis is increased from \$6,000,000 to \$8,000,000. The House provisions giving cadets at the Naval Academy the title of midshipman, and reducing the course at the Academy at the Academy at Annapolis Friedrich and the Academy at the Academy at the Academy at Annapolis at the Naval Academy at the Academy at Annapolis at the Naval Academy at the Academy at Annapolis at the Naval Academy at the Academy at Annapolis at the Naval Academy at the Academy at Annapolis at the Naval Academy at the Academy at Annapolis at the Naval Academy at the Academy at Annapolis at the Academy at Annapolis at the Naval Academy at the Academy at Annapolis at the Naval Academy at the Academy at Annapolis at the Naval Academy at the Academy at Annapolis at the Academy at Annapolis at the Naval Academy at the Academy at Annapolis at the Naval Academy at the Academy at Annapolis at the Naval Academy at Annapolis at Annapol

cadets at the Naval Academy the title of midshipman, and reducing the course at the Academy from six to four years, were stricken out, but the appointment of cadets to the Academy every four years is authorized. The latter provision, if it becomes law, will increase the attendance at the Academy one-third.

Another amendment appropriates \$500,000 for purchasing from the Spanish Government the steel floating drydock in Havana harbor and transferring it to some port in the United States.

The committee struck out the appropriation of \$100,000 each for barracks to take the place of regular ships at the New York and Mare Island navy yards.

The action of the Senate Committee in attaching to the Naval Appropriation bill a provision for an armor plate factory in case armor is to cost more than \$445 per ton is not regarded favorably by the members of the House committee, who fought so hard to keep a similar provision out of the bill when it was before the House. They hope the Senate will not adopt the recommendation of the committee when the bill is passed by the Senate will not adopt the recommendation of the committee when the bill is passed by the Senate, and, failing in this, they expect it to be stricken out in conference. The committee will accept the Senate amendment for the purchase of five Holland submarine torpedo boats in lieu of the Cummings will to-morrow ask that his bill go over to next session.

Gen. Wilson Sails for This City With His Wife's Remains.

WASHINGTON, May 3 - A cablegram received at the War Department last night from Cuba reat the War Department last night from Quoa re-ported the departure at noon yesterday of the transport Buford from Matanzas with the re-mains of Mrs. James H. Wilson. Gen. Wilson and party are accompanying the remains. The Buford is expected to reach New York early on Monday morning, but the passengers will be held in quarantine until moon. The party will proceed immediately to Wilmington, Del.

New Name for East Channel.

WASHINGTON, May 3. A proposed amendeent to the Sundry Civil bill reported favorably from the Senate Commerce Committee to-day changes the name of the East Channel across Sondy Hook bar to Ambrose Chernel, as a recognition of the efforts by the late J. W. Am-brose to improve the navigation of the port of New York.

lyn yesterday to explain the loss of her \$125 diamond ring. Miller's Franklin Syndicate swindle was mixed up in the controversy. A couple of months before the Floyd street bubble burst, Turner, as alleged, induced Mrs. Bruggins to make an investment. She had no ready money, but was so anxious to secure the big interest that she gave Turner the pawn ticket for the ring, with the understanding, as she says, that he would get ten shares of syndicate stock on it.

stock on it.
The Floyd street office, however, went up before the negotiations were completed Mrs. Brungins then wanted her ring back and Turner returned it, minus the stone. Magistrate Brenner decided that a charge of larceny could not be sustained in the case and dismissed the complaint. Mrs. Brungins will now bring a civil action.

Stole the Crepe From a Mourner's Door. The infant son of Stephen Graham of 153 Lincoln street, Flushing, died on Wednesday and the undertaker hung some white crèpe and two streamers of white ribbon on the door of the house. Yesterday morning the crèpe and the ribbon was a street and the crèpe and

Old Penn's Freshman Crew to Row at Poughkeepste.

PHILADELPHIA, May 3.—Ceach George Sanford of the Columbia University football team had a long talk with Trainer Mike Murphy of the University of Pennsylvania th's afternoon. Sanford will have charge of a string of American professional athletes at the Paris Exposition and came to Philadelphia to persuade Hoffman, the old sprinter of the university, to turn professional and go to Paris.

The final shake-up in the university fresh-man crew was made this afternoon and the fol-lowing men have been selected to represent the institution in the race at Poughkeepsle. Stroke, B. Bliech: 7, J. H. Hilebrand: 6, F. J. Kier; 5, W. G. Gardiner: 4, H. E. Gliespie: 3, T. K. Eck feldt: 2, G. Keller; bow, M. Eisenbrey: coxswain, F. B. Tunner.

B. Tupper.

The final selection for the 'Varsity boat will be made next week.

The following men will shoot for Old Penn in the intercollegiate championship at New Haven on Saturday against Princeton, Yale, Harvard and Columbia. J. D. Jacques, F. Cooper, T. S. Carlisle, R. W. Baldwin and B. D. Parrish, captain.

Combined Team of English Cricket and Foot-

ball Players May Come Here. N. L. Jackson, late chairman of the Sports Club, London, and Vice-President of the Football Association of England, has written to this city regarding bringing out a combined team of cricketers and footballers this year. The team will be made up of Oxford and Cambridge men only, and be known as the Oxford and Cambridge Eleven. The intention is to have the team here at the end of August and remain until the first week of October. Cricket will be played until Sept. 20, and the remainder of the time given to football. Mr. Jackson says the following will comprise the team:

following will comprise the team:

S. H. Wood. Cambridge, captain of Derbyshire;
C. J. Burrup, Cambridge and Kent; R. E. Foster,
Oxford and Wore stershire; S. H. Day, Cambridge
and kent; R. N. R. Blaker, Cambridge and Kent;
B. J. T. Bosanquet Oxford and Middlewex, C. Wreford Brown, Oxford and Gloucestershire; O. E. Wreford Brown, Oxford and Gloucestershire; R. C. Josling, Cambridge and Essex; S. W. Simpson Hayward,
Cambridge and Worcestershire, and A. M. Holltis,
Oxford.

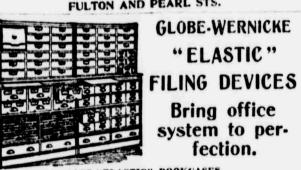
Oxford.

These men will form quite a strong cricket eleven. C. J. Burnup, B. J. T. Bosanquet and C. Wreford Brown have been here before and the other men are equally well known. It is supposed that most of the football will be played in Canada. Several of the men are experts at the "dribbling code," and no doubt a few games could be arranged here before they leave for home.

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HALF A LENGTH BETWEEN CREWS. Freshmen of Harvard Row a Great Race Lieut. Goodrich a Head Coach.

CAMBRIDGE, May 3. The twenty men retained o make up the first and second Harvard 'Varsity crews will report to Capt Higginson tomorrow at the Newell boathouse. The men selected are: Dubois, Evans, Emory, Tilton, Wood, H. Bancroft, Ladd, G. Bancroft, Goodell, Harding, McConnell, Fitzgerald, Lawrence, Sheafe, Biddle, Bullard, Henderson, Shuebruk, Burton, Martin and Higginson. To-day, for the second time, harvard boating enthusiasts received a great opportunity to see some of the finest rowing that has ever taken place on the river and another heart-breaking finish bereceived a great opportunity to so the finest rowing that has ever taken place on the fiver and another heart-breaking finish between the crews of the Weld and Newell clubs. This time it was the freshmen who got the first chance of the season to settle the supremacy of the clubs in producing first-year crews. The race was up to the 'Varsity in every respect. The record made by the 'Varsity crew yesterday was eclipsed by two seconds and the fastest

The record made by the Varsity crew yesterday was eclipsed by two seconds and the fastest class record, that made by the 1902 freshmen last year, was beaten four seconds. The time was 9 minutes and 18 seconds.

The first Weld crew won the race, but it was only by the slightest of marrins over the Newell first. The second Weld was a good length to the rear, a half length ahead of the third Newell, which led the third Weld by about the same margin. The second Newell dropped astern from the start, and by the time the harvard bridge was reached had ceased to be any factor in the race. The entire six crews got the word, and there was considerable jockeying before they started on the rush for the finish line, two miles away. The second Weld and the first Newell were away first, but the other crews with them, almost nose to nose.

the finish line, two miles away. The second Weld and the first Newell were away first, but the other crews with them, almost nose to nose. By the time the Harvard bridge was reached, the first two crews had drawn away from the others and held a gradually increasing lead until the close. In the last quarter of a mile the Weld was almost three-quarters of a length ahead. Then the Newell let out, and gradually decreased the distance to a bare half length at the finish. The make-up of the crews was:

First Weld-Stroke, R. Roberts: 7, George; 6, Whitwell: 5, Graydon: 4, Switzer: 3, Beat: 2, Derby (Pumpelly); bow. Hartweil; coxswain, Litchfield.

First Newelt-Stroke, Boardman; 7, Ayer, captain; 6, McGrew; 5, Swann: 4, Burgess; 3, Clark; 2, Stone; bow. Whitridge; coxswain, Stokes.

Second Weid-Stroke, Gr. enough, captain: 7, Dubois, 6, Wolcout; 5, Pitkin: 4, Warner; 8, James: 2, Locke, bow. Streit, coxswain, Keily.

Second Newell-Stroke, L. Brown: 7, Atwater; 6, Stevenson; 5, Hayeck; 4, D. Dubois; 5, Baird: 2, Gray; bow. Bryant; coxswain, Dean.

Third Weld-Stroke, T. D. Roberts, 7, Peabody; 6, Corbett; 5, Adams; 4, Thornton; 3, Mathy; 2, Krumbhast; bow. Bleikeie; coxswain, Thurston.

Third Newell-Stroke, Safford: 7, Bigelow; 6, Judson; 5, Handelph, 4, Percival; 3, Storey; 2, Foster; bow. Riker; coxswain, Ward.

D. M. Goodrich, '08, of Akron, Ohio, has accepted the president of head coach, to the fresh-

D.M. Goodrich, '98, of Akron, Ohio, has accepted the position of head coach to the freshman crew. Goodrich was stroke of the 'Warsity and captain the following year. I was he who invited R. (Lehman, the English was he who invited R C. Lehman, the Engush university coach, to come to America to take charge of Harvard rowing. The following year he enlisted as a private in the Rough Riders and went through the Santiago campaign, returning as a Second Lieutenant. Goodrich will keep alt the crews rowing as they are at present for the next few days. He will then pick the twenty-four best men and organize them into three eights. From them he will select the twelve men to go to Poughkeepsie.

played the nine-nois round from scratch, while her opponent was handicapped at four, the two meeting in the finals. At the end of eighteen holes the play was all even, and a nine-hole round was decided on. Both ran down the ninth green on an even-up basis, and darkness postponed further play. Mrs. Manice won on the morning round to-day by 5 up and 4 to play, ending the closest contest played on the Lakewood little this essent. wood links this season.

STAMFORD, May 3—A team of women from the Wee Burn Golf (Plub went to Litchfield yes-erday afternoon and defeated a team from the Litchfield Country Club by the score of 27 to 0.

WEE BUIN.
Miss Genevieve Hecker 6 Miss Baldwin.
Miss I Joulse Hecker 6 Miss Bening.
Miss May Brown 6 Miss Groves.
Miss Charles 9 Miss Sanford. Total 27 Total NOTES

The Long Island Interscholastic tour ament that was to have started at Garden City yes-terday has been postponed. Those who went to the links to see the boys play were disappointed the links to see the boys play were disappointed as no previous announcement of the post-ponement had been made.

In the semi-final rounds for the cup offered by Mrs. Adolph E. Smylle yesterday at the Dyker Meadow Golf Club, Miss Madeline Chauncey beat Mrs. E. L. Kalbfleisch and Miss Louise D. Maxwell beat Miss Grace Chauncey. The final will be on next Tuesday.

The new house of the Harbor Hill Golf Club, although still incomplete, owing to the strike of the workmen, will be opened to the members to-morrow, when the first monthly handicap for class A and B players will be decided and also a team match with Columbia University, class of '02.

Nearly all of the golfers who will represent the M. G. A. against the Philadelphia League will leave for the latter city this afternoon. The team will be as published in The Sun, ex-cept that Reginald Brooks will take the place of Findlay S. Douglas, who cannot go on for

business reasons.

Orange, May 3.—The final found in the women's foursome at the Essex County Country Club, was played this afternoon, when Mrs. Edward F. Sanford and Miss Mabel Burke defented Miss Helen Green and Miss Helen Hernandez, by 4 up and 2 to play. The prizes were handsome silver cups.

Professional notes of interest are that R. B. Wilson will go to the Deal Beach Country Club this morning to take charge for his second.

Club this morning to take charge for his second season, and that Harry Rawlins has been en-gaged at the Long Beach Golf Club. C. Thomy-son has been booked for the season by the gaged at the Long Beach Goif Club. C. Thompson has been booked for the season by the Saratoga Country Club. Willie Anderson, Pacific Coast champion, and Horace Rawlins, who have been at San Francisco for the winter will arrive in this city to-morrow. Michael Mitchell, who has been raised under George Low at Dyker Meadow, has left to take charge as professional at the Red Jacket Golf Club at Buffalo.

Freshmen of Vale Ordered to Stop Training. NEW HAVEN, May 3. The freshmen faculty of Yale University has temporarily put a stop to the training of the athletes in that class. Prof William Beebe, chairman of the faculty committee has notified the freshmen baseball teams and crew to stop training. He also torbade the proposed meeting of the class to elect a fence orator. The action of the faculty is intended to be punishment of the treshmen for participating in the Dewey celebration Tuesday night, during which they were particularly hilarious. The while university is astonished at the move of the faculty and a strong effort will be made to remove the infunction. It was almost a death blow to athletes in the class. The athletes, thrown out of training without notice, have gone out of condition and it will take them a long time to regain their form and to again make ready for their intercollegiate rivals. The baseball game scheduled between the freshmen and Betts Academy of Stamford for this afternoon was cancelled by Prof. Beebe's arbitrary mandate.

CINCINNATI, May 3 - While training at the tymnasium athletic grounds for the intercol egiate field day, harry Burke of the Universit legiate field day, harry Burke of the University of Cincinnati was probably latally insured to-day. The accident occurred while practising at pole vaulting. The tape was at a height of ten feet and Burke was making his final lump, when his pole broke, one end striking him on the back of the neck. This with the fall rendered him unconscious. He was removed to the city hospital. The physicians say that his spine is broken, that he is paralyzed from his neck down and that recovery is very doubtful. His spine about the cervical vertebra will be encased in a plaster-of-parts jacket. His widowed mother spent much of the time with him during the night. Burke was recently elected captain of the Varsity track team. WILL BOXING CONTINUE? BETWEEN PROMOTERS AND

THE POLICE BOARD. Broadway Athletic Club Makes a Test Case Which if Decided This Morning Will Bring

a Climax - President York Still Determined to Stop All Fights - Politicians at Odds. The boxing situation in this city has become complicated that nobody in authority, except President B. J. York of the Police Board, appeared to be able to say last night whether the local clubs would be permitted to continue with their shows until Sept. 1, when the law becomes a dead letter. President York once again declared with emphasis that no licenses have been granted and that no club would be allowed to conduct a boxing bout without instant police interference. Certain fight promoters and politicians, on the other hand, declared that under the present boxing law clubs do not require licenses from the Police Commissioners and that a way would be found to keep up the game until, according to the recent act of the State Legislature, boxing becomes illegal.

There will probably be some sort of a climax to-day. The Broadway A. C. attempted to give a show yesterday afternoon by arranging a bout between Kid Thomas and Jim Hayward, second-class lightweights. As soon as they put up their hands the pugilists and George Considine, the manager of the club, were placed under arrest by order of Chief Devery. They were arraigned without delay in the Jefferson Market police court before Magistrate Meade charged with violating the law. Lawyer Friend, who appeared for the defendants, argued that licenses were not necessary, that the law stipulated that do mestic incorporated athletic clubs could hold boxing bouts, and that every club in New York State, outside of this city, had been operated without a license, such as the Police Commissioners have issued in the past, but now refuse to renew. The Magistrate adjourned the hearing until this morning and paroled the prisoners in the custody of their counsel, at the same time sending word to the District Attorney and

ent.

If Considine and the fighters are discharged after to-day's hearing the club managers and politicians interested in boxing say that they will go ahead, that the Broadway Athletic Conb will attempt to pull off a fight to-night between Joe Walcott and "Mysterious Billy" Smith. But President York, on the other hand, says, it makes no difference to him what says it makes no difference to him what becomes of the court case, the clubs will be prevented from fighting, and Chief Devery has been informed that it will be his duty to arrest Walcott, Smith and all others Washington, May 3.—The Montana election case was taken up in the Senate to-day, on motion of Mr. Hoar (Rep., Mass.), and after an ill-tempered colloguy between Mr. Chandler and Mr. Bacon and Mr. Chandler and Mr. Stewart, it went over.

MRS. BRUGGINS'S MISTAKE.

Golf Gossip.

LAREWOOD, May 3.—Mrs. E. A Mapice and Miss M. Andrews have settled their difference as to the ownership of certain tournament prize cups and the former secures the first and Lost Her Blamond Ring.

Mrs. Katle Bruggins of 619 Park avenue had George. Turner before Magistrate Brenner in the Adams street court in Brooklyn yesterday to avoid to a proponent was handloapped at four, the two largest many constitutions. It is common gossin that It will be his diffused the will then after the will the man division to the management of to-night's implicated in the manage

strict meaning of the iaw.

The whole affair has stirred up a peck of trouble among certain politicians. It is common gossip that licenses have not and will not be issued until Senator Timothy D. Sullivan and his manager. Tom O'Rourke, pull out of the Seaside A.C. of Coney Island. It is said that certain Brooklyn politicians have declared that Sullivan should confine his boxing interests to Manhattan borough, where he is a power in the Broadway A.C., and that boxing in Brooklyn should be conducted by Brooklyn men.

When the announcement was first made that no licenses would be issued by the Police Commissioners after May 1 Senator Sullivan was in Hot Springs. Hurried telegrams were sent to him by his boxing managers with the result that he paid a visit to this city and soon informed his friends that everything would be all right. Then Senator Sullivan went back to the Springs, quite sure that the Commissioners would hact invorably, but it seems that President York has stuck to his original determination.

The Seaside Club has contracted to pull of the Corbett-Jeffries fight on May 11. O'Rourke is the manager of the club and the gossips say that this means a big share of the gate for him.

President York has declared for some time past that he is opposed to fighting on moral grounds. Commissioner Sexton is openly in favor of allowing the clubs to proceed, but nobody seems capable of finding out just how Commissioners Hess and AbellStand.

Whatever is the outcome, it is said by politicians that there is a serious breach between Senator Sullivan and President York. On Wednesday night Senator Thomas F. Grady is reported to have had a warm argument with President York at the Democratic Club, during which the latter was accused of ingratitude, but that is another story. The contention made by President York at the Democratic Club, during which the latter was accused of ingratitude, but that is another story. The contention made by President York that if boxing is illegal after Sept. 1, it is filegal now, is twisted a

tracts entered into by the clubs which had also posted binding forfeits.

The measures adopted by the Broadway Clubto keep the fighting game going were widely discussed uptown last night. A successful cultimination of the legal difficulties means a good deal to the other boxing clubs which have been doing business of late for it may permit them to hold fights without molestation. It is all the more important for the big battle between Jeffries and Corbett is only a week away and if the Broadway people win out the Seaside Club will surely follow the example and the encounter may be an assured thing as far as the club by the sea is concerned. W. A. Brady is not so confident, however. He still argues that the bout should take place somewhere else, as it would be unjust to keep the public in the dark and compel the fighters to train for nothing. As it is now, the fight, even if it comes off at Coney Island, will have to be postponed. While it can advertise itself, steps must be taken to cater to the outfof-town sports who are anxious to see the combat. It takes longer than a week to do this and both Brady and O'Rourke realize it. If the bout is postponed Brady and Jeffries will demand a forfest of \$2,500 from the club. What corbett's internation is in this respect is not known as yet. Both pugilists are still hard at work and both are awalting the end of the trouble with considerable interest. The sports think that if the Coney Island Club cannot pull off the mill it ought to go to Westchester, which seems to be the next available rendezvous.

the next available rendezvous PRILADELPHIA, May 3.-Walter J. Coombs. who was a member of the Class of '01. University of Pennsylvania, and for two seasons played on the football team, has enlisted as a private in the Marine Corps of the United

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